

# CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 24.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, and  
A MEMBER TO THE DEPOSITIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS  
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He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton  
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until his business in that county shall be closed.  
Aug 28-1844.

FINKEINE & KIRMAN, Boot and Shoe  
Manufacturers, Main St., East side, between  
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ment of Boots and Shoes, of superior style and  
workmanship, which they offer cheap for cash.  
Aug 28-1844.

DOCTORS H. & H. J. COX, respectfully  
ly tender their services to the citizens of  
Cincinnati. Office and residence on the west  
side of Walnut between 12th and 13th streets.  
Nov 11-1844.

S. H. EUSTIS, Plumbers, Pump and Hy-  
drant Makers, west side of Main street,  
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(Manufacture Lead Pipe, Hatters' Kettles,  
Glass, Chemical Apparatus, &c.)  
Aug 28-1844.

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FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 20 Clayton  
Square, near the Railway Station, Liverpool,  
England. Private Sitting Rooms, Stabling, and  
Coach House.  
dec 4-1844.

Thursday, Feb. 22, 1844.

Popular Movements in England.

The London Morning Advertiser of the 10th December, contains a long and very interesting account of proceedings at a great meeting in the town-hall, Birmingham, the mayor presiding.—The speakers on the occasion were, the distinguished philanthropist, Joseph Sturge, Messrs. Scholefield and Muniz, representatives from the borough, Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Complete Suffrage Union, and several other gentlemen.

It was one of the many meetings which the Complete Suffragists have been holding for the last six months in the kingdom, preparatory to a vigorous winter campaign in the House of Commons. The Complete Suffrage Union have adopted the principles of the People's Charter, are now concentrating upon the plan of Sharman Crawford, M. P., and endeavoring to enlist the various constituencies in its support. His plan is, a resort to the ancient remedy used by the friends of the people in other days, to obtain a redress of grievances—that is, on the motion for supplies, to move amendments, demanding an inquiry into the grievances of the people. The operation of such amendments would be, to arrest for a time the action of Parliament, and compel at least a discussion of the abuses of Government. The object of the efforts now, of the UNION, is, to induce the various constituencies to sustain their representatives in this course. And, in many places they are succeeding almost beyond their calculation.

These movements are deeply interesting—they look to a radical, but peaceful revolution. They aim to replace in the hands of the whole people, the power of which tyranny has stripped them. There are those in this country, who imagine that the people of other countries are not fitted for self-government—republicans—families transact the ability of those who have been so long accustomed to obey the rod. This is all stuff. It springs from that false philosophy which under the influence of prejudice and the teachings of the South, has grown up among us, preaching that the slaves who emancipated could not care for themselves. The answer in both cases is alike—man is his own best keeper. The slaves now take care of themselves and their masters too—if freed, they certainly could do as much by themselves, and would do the same for their masters, for wages, which they now do, under the rod. The English people now produce wealth—which is absorbed by a haughty aristocracy—if disenfranchised, they would produce more wealth, and distribute it to better purpose.

A resolution by consent was offered, and adopted, calling in the usual terms on the President for information in regard to any demand made under the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington, for the slaves who had fled from Florida.

Several reports from Committees were then made—the most important of which was one by Mr. McClelland, from the Committee on Commerce, relating to the lakes and rivers of the West, and making appropriations for certain harbors and rivers.

The House then adjourned.

**Marietta Election.**

It is useless to devote much space to the details of the Maryland Election. It is believed that the Whigs have elected four members of Congress, and their chances of success for two more, are considered good.

**Manufactures at the South.**

It is said, an English Company has purchased a large tract of land on the Savannah river above Augusta, for the purpose of erecting large manufacturing establishments.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1844.

## The Tendencies.

The tendencies with us are to the same results, which mark the condition of the nations of the Old World. We have no nation on our borders from whom danger can be apprehended. The breed seen is our security against overwhelming invasions from the military powers of Europe. Our commercial relations with the world are such as to make peace with us, the interest of every considerable nation. While we were but a handful, we achieved our independence. While yet in our infancy, we passed without vital harm, and with credit, through a contest with the greatest military power on earth. In both cases, our dependence was on the untrained youthfulness of a country and a newly fledged navy.

And yet, we must now have a military academy, which has manufactured some five or six hundred "gentlemen," at an expense of four millions. And we must have a navy, with berths for chaplains and gentlemen's sons, for which eight or nine millions are demanded annually. And we must have an army, for the same purposes to be sure, which costs some nine millions more. All this in a time of profound peace, when not a hoof is lifted against us, not a finger pointed at us. Yes—our war establishment, if the appropriations called for this year be granted, will absorb nearly all the revenue of the Government, leaving Congress the privilege of increasing our taxes, or, like a spendthrift, dishonestly using its credit, to provide for necessary expenses. If these appropriations are granted, the war-tax on every man, woman and child, in the United States, will be about one dollar each; and the State of Ohio will thus pay as much for the support of an army and navy, in this time of peace, as all its other taxes put together.

We ask the people to think of these things. Only one half of them at any time has the power of the Government; and that half only in form. It is but a small portion of the party that rules, a standing army then, safe; or an immense navy? Have men changed their nature? Has ambition become extinct? It is the standing army of Britain, raised on the plea of necessity of Parliament, to preserve the "balance of power" in Europe, that is the pillar of its corrupt government. Were it not for that, Ireland would be free to-day, and England too. One would have a Parliament representing the People, the other, a Legislature of its own.

This evil should be provided against in season. The plan is laid for a gradual, indefinite increase of the navy; and there will be a hard struggle before the army can be reduced. Demagogues appeal to the love of glory in our people. They would inflame their military ardor. They talk of the splendid victories of the ocean, achieved by our sailors in the last war. Very well. They were achieved by a navy just launched, by sailors newly trained to do battle. We need a costly system of protection. The nation, if true to itself, will be found equal to any emergency. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Think of it—SIXTEEN OR SEVENTEEN MILLIONS DEMANDED FOR WAR PURPOSES, IN A TIME OF PROFOUND PEACE!

Report from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

We are under obligations to Dr. DUNCAN for a copy of the Report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, on several resolutions, and a bill committed to it, relating to the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Mississippi river.

The Report contains a great many important facts and statistics to which we may have occasion to refer, and recommends that Memphis be selected by the Government, for the purposes mentioned in the resolutions. It assumes that it is not expedient to establish a naval depot on the Ohio river, because it is too far from the Gulf, and because the downward navigation then, is obstructed by numerous bars and shoals in the summer, and with ice in winter. MEMPHIS, it says, from its high bluffs, and the facility with which all the water of Wolf river may be brought to the top of it, to be used for docks above the reach of freshets, and to afford water power of almost unlimited capacity for all purposes of the yard, is the only situation on the lower Mississippi known to the committee, where it would be practicable to establish a dock yard at all—unless, indeed, at an enormous expense.

We should like to know how much less expense it can be established at Memphis, and we should like further to know, whether any man who knows any thing of the navigation of the Ohio river, will be satisfied with the reasons alleged against the expediency of establishing a naval depot on its shores.

**So Well Qualified.**

The Correspondent of the *Lower Courier* says that the Senate begins to grow uneasy at the number of Virginians appointed to office.

A Mr. CABELL from Virginia is now before them for confirmation as Solicitor of the General Land office. The poor truckling Senators, fearful of taking the heavy responsibility of saying Virginia has enough offices, are about abolishing the office itself, for the sake of getting rid of the nominees! The correspondent of the *Courier* remarks—"Never, in the history of our Government, was there a time when so many Virginians were so well qualified for so many stations." If he is in earnest, it is a fool: if in fun, the joke is pretty good. Mr. Tyler's qualifications, we suppose, are pre-eminent. A stand dementor, self-government, and love of human liberty peculiarly qualify Henry A. Wise to be Minister to Brazil! What is there in Mr. Gilmer which qualifies him so well to be Secretary of the Navy, except his Virginia-ship, and his speech, once upon a time, in support of the African Slaveholders? The sum total of his statesmanship may be comprised in the recommendation of a navy of such a size as all Virginia, if sold, would scarcely pay for, one year—and a mighty negotiation to open a free course to the trade in a stinking weed, which should be declared contraband by all civilization. "So well qualified," quotha! Stuff! stuff!

**Justice Done.**

The State which turns out most beggars for corn from the public crib, will always have the best qualified corps of paupers. It is time this abominable system of favoritism were put an end to. Give all the States a fair shake; we believe that the non-slaveholders of the country, North and South, by proper attention, might really be qualified for responsible situations now and then!

**Maryland Election.**

It is useless to devote much space to the details of the Maryland Election. It is believed that the Whigs have elected four members of Congress, and their chances of success for two more, are considered good.

**Diabolical.**

J. H. Woods of Taxwall co., Illinois, has been committed to jail on the charge of killing his own child, ten years of age.

## Will He Do It?

"I'll own about fifty,—(slaves)—who are probably worth fifteen thousand dollars. To turn them loose upon Society without any means of subsistence or support, would be an act of cruelty. Are you willing to raise and secure the payment of fifty thousand dollars for their benefit, if I should free them? The security of the slaves, of that sum would materially lessen the obstacles in the way of their emancipation,"—*Clay's Mendenhall Speech.*

If fifteen thousand dollars would materially lessen the obstacles in the way of the emancipation of these slaves, we suppose four times that amount would entirely remove them. As it is to enable Mr. Clay to carry out his implied promise, Mr. Senator Porter has bequeathed to him, according to the Lexington (Ky.) Enquirer, property to the amount of \$50,000 or \$60,000! He has now a fair chance to turn his fifty slaves loose upon the world with an outfit each, of a thousand dollars, which is surely enough to gratify his most benevolent aspiration. However, possibly the legacy may consist of slaves!

We have not yet heard of any feats in this line, by our squadron.

## Liberty Meetings.

We are not so much in the habit of noticing the Liberty movements throughout the country as we ought to be. In fact, we are so intent on convincing our readers of the truth of our principles, that we forget to advise them of the signs of our progress.

In all the free states at this time, there is great activity among the Liberty men.

They have called a convention for Western Pennsylvania, the 22nd February, to take measures for the nomination of Presidential electors, and a candidate for Governor.

In Pittsburgh, they have a series of meetings in progress, attended by efficient speakers, among whom is Dr. Wm. Elder, the celebrated Western Lecturer.

A great Liberty convention for Massachusetts was to meet in Boston, on the 14th and 15th of this month, at which Alvan Stewart and Gerrit Smith, of New York, and other eminent speakers were to be present.

In Wisconsin, we see by the *Wisconsin Express*, the friends of Liberty are organizing their forces with great energy.

No state, or city, has done more for the cause of Liberty than New York.

In our own state on every side, we see indications of a zeal that never tires a hope that never flags. If we were to publish all the accounts of meetings that are forwarded to us, we should have room for nothing else.

January 22nd the Liberty men of Harrison county met in convention at the Court House in Cadiz; Judge Lee, chairman. Spirited speeches were delivered—excellent resolutions adopted, and committees of correspondence and vigilance appointed in the several townships. The following two resolutions are to the point:

"Resolved.—That in our opinion it is absolutely inconsistent for anti-slavery men to give their suffrages, for the chief executive office of the country, to such men as Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay; the former pledged to be governed in the discharge of his official duties by the wishes of the slaveholding States, and the latter a practical slaveholder, and avowedly opposed to any system of emancipation, whether gradual or immediate, in the planting States.

"Resolved.—That the good sense of our white and democratic brethren should teach them, that, whilst they present to the public such candidates as the above, they ought not insult the understanding of anti-slavery men, by asking their support for them.

Do you think that a ratio of increase which will give only 100,000 Liberty votes in 1844 is extravagant? "Thou shalt see greater things than these." And do you who sit at the feet of Gamaliel and are yourself Gamaliel; suppose that the Liberty Party is drawing its recruits chiefly from the abolitionists of former years, and must look to them hereafter for reinforcements? Where did the five hundred Liberty votes in this county, come from last year? From the members of the Anti-Slavery societies, in times past, or from "the people at large?"—Where will our next year's vote come from? From the people, or from abolition societies? We know that true and consistent abolitionists, who were such in the days of mob violence and persecution, make up a part of our vote. But we know that some of them who were abolitionists in those days and still call themselves such, do not vote with us, whilst the mass of our votes come from men who have been awakened to the abominations of slavery, and the encroachments of the slave holding oligarchy, since the liberty trumpet began to sound. And when that trumpet shall be heard throughout the land, penetrating with its inspiring notes every ear, we expect that the mighty heart of the People will be aroused to a sense of the danger which threatens the LIBERTY OF ALL.—And then they will come to the rescue, not in any such stunted ratio of increase as that which tries your faith, but in overwhelming masses.

Don't talk then about "being prepared for a rapid progress." You won't live to see a less rapid progress, Doctor. Tak rather of victory, and triumph. Believe in victory and triumph, and victory and triumph will be ours, BEFORE THE ELECTION IN 1848.

SPERO.

Three cheers for SPERO!!—*Ed. Her.*

**Christian Citizen**

Is the title of a new, and handsomely printed weekly newspaper, published in Worcester, and Boston, Mass. Its proprietor and editor is EUR. BUSKIRK, the learned Blacksmith, of whom all our readers have heard. It is a valuable paper, full of original matter, from the pen of the editor, high-toned in its morality, and excellence in its style. He takes a comprehensive view of all the social reforms of the age, and brings to their support the energy of a highly cultivated mind, and benevolent heart. This paper in every respect deserves its title. We are glad to recognize in Elihu Burritt, an efficient ally in the Liberty movement.

**Who Bore the Burden.**

We have noticed lately, in some of the

slaveholding members of Congress in discussing

the gag-rule, are in the habit of glorifying

the South, particularly South Carolina and Georgia, as if the success of the Revolutionary struggle had depended on their effort. These Southern

mushroom politicians do not know the history of their country, or they would be silent.

December, 1782, a tax of \$8,000,000 was laid by

Congress, and apportioned according to the

whole number of free white inhabitants and

three-fifths of the slaves. The share of the seven Northern and Middle States (of free) was, \$4,025,136; that of the five Southern, or slave

States, \$3,454,854. All the States were at

that time well nigh exhausted, especially the

South, in the way of taxation.

They would stick by the 21st rule, and abolish the tariff, if they had told them where it would lead them.

The Southern Democracy would not vote for the sage of Lindenwood—

Mr. Hammett desired to explain, but Mr. Severance would not yield the floor.

The gentlemen, Mr. S. said, had called on the Democracy, to interfere, but never on the Whigs.

Mr. S. then went into a labored argument to show that the slaveholders might in all confidence rely on the Whigs, the "law and order" men. Of

all the forms of abolition which the South had to fear, none was half so dangerous to them as might be found in the principles of this Northern Democracy. He then expatiated at large upon the revolutionary, radical tendencies of Democracy, and asked the slaveholders whether they were prepared for such Democracy? If they were to draw a line between democracy and aristocracy, let

# WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Monday, February 26, 1844.

## Mr. Walker—Texas.

The Texas meeting in Kentucky in January, caused letters to be addressed to the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, asking their views on the question of annexing Texas. We have seen only a few of the answers. The reply of Mr. Woodbury was a plain violation of the Scripture—let your yes be yes, and your no, no; for his letter was both yes and no. Whether Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren have expressed their opinions, as desired, we do not know. Mr. Walker of Mississippi, named in his own State as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, returned a very elaborate answer, which has been published in Washington at the *Globe* office. We are indebted to Mr. CRANSTON for a copy of it. It occupies thirty-two closely printed pages, and is drawn up with great care and ability.

He argues that there are three ways in which the annexation of Texas can be accomplished:

—By treaty; by act of Congress; by the action of one of the States of this Union, with the sanction of Congress.

The right to acquire territory by treaty has been established, he holds;

—By the accepted cessions of Florida and Louisiana—Congress has a right to add new territory, under that provision of the Constitution which provides that "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." This may be true, yet it seems to us, that the clause originally had sole reference to states which might be formed out of the Territory already possessed by the Union; for, it is immediately added, "but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress."

However, we shall not stick on this point.

The presumed meaning of the framers of the Constitution is an unsafe rule of interpretation. That

Congress has the right, under the plain letter of the Constitution, to admit "new states," and that

to restrict the exercise of this power to the admission of states formed out of Territory already existing, is presuming rather too much concerning the intentions of those who framed the instrument, seems to us undeniable. But, the rule of interpretation contended for by Mr. Walker, would be found very inconvenient for slaveholders in certain other cases. If the plain letter of the Constitution is to be our guide, what becomes of Slavery under the clause of the amendments, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law?

And how, would the slaveholder fare in

relation to fugitive slaves, under that clause which provides, that the fugitive claimed, must

serve or labor under the laws of some state?

If the rule of literal interpretation is to be adopted in one case, it must be adopted in all cases.

If adopted for the sake of gaining favors for Slavey, it must be adopted for the sake of gaining favors to Liberty.

The third mode of annexation, he finds a warrant for, in that provision of the Constitution which says, "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power." His argument is—each of the States before the adoption of the Constitution possessed the power to extend its boundaries, and still has the power, unless it has surrendered it, on entering the Union. There has been no such surrender, unless in the clause of the Constitution above quoted. But the surrender here is only qualified. "With the consent" of Congress, it may still exercise the same prerogative. Texas is a "foreign power." Louisiana, Arkansas, therefore, may, by compact with Texas, acquire a right to her territory, "with the consent" of Congress. So far the argument appears conclusive. But, when he goes one step further, and assumes that this consent is not previously necessary—that the act may be done, the compact formed, leaving to Congress merely the business of a subsequent ratification, he has travelled out of the record; he has claimed for the States power not conferred by the Constitution, and one, the exercise of which would lead to consequences utterly incompatible with the existence of the Union. The language of the Constitution is as explicit as it can be—"No state shall, without the consent of Congress," enter into any agreement or compact? &c. It does not say that "no agreement or compact of a State with any other shall be binding without the consent of Congress"—but, it shall not even be entered into, without such consent.

But a still more dangerous doctrine is advanced. Speaking of a pre-existing power in a State to enlarge its boundaries, Mr. Walker says—"I have not asserted the existence of such a right in a State; but, if the clauses quoted do not confer the authority on Congress, and the re-annexation is refused on that ground, then the annexing power, as a right to enlarge their boundaries, would result to any one of the States, and with the consent of Texas, could be exercised." Among all the monstrosities, engendered by slaveholding Statesmen, we do not recollect one more monstrous than this doctrine. If carried into practice, there would be, there could be, no Union. Indeed it is unworthy notice.

Mr. Walker then speaks at length of our former claims to Texas, and in the course of his remarks asserts that Mr. Clay has ever maintained our title to it, "as clear and unquestionable." This master should be looked into. Who knows Mr. Clay's present views with regard to Texas? Why is it, that the party which supports him, and whose leaders in the North pretend to be hostile to the annexation project, take no measures to acquaint the people of the country with his views? Here we have Mr. Walker's assertion that Mr. Clay has ever maintained our title to Texas "as clear and unquestionable." And further, in reference to the treaty of 1819, by which our alleged title was ceded to Spain, Mr. Clay declared "that territory could not be alienated merely by a treaty; and consequently that notwithstanding the treaty, Texas still exists?"

Is this the opinion of Mr. Clay now? Where is the evidence that he has changed it? Where is the evidence that he does not yet hold our title to that territory to be "clear and unquestionable"? Will the *Cincinnati Gazette*, or any other Whig paper answer?

More of this letter of Mr. Walker, at another time.

## Steamboat Burnt.

The Steamboat Scare VALLEY, which a few days since laid up for the purpose of being painted and repaired, took fire yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and was burnt to the water's edge. When the fire was first discovered she was put loose from her moorings and floated to the opposite side of the river.

We can happy to learn that there was no injury aboard, and that the loss is simply that of the boat, which might be valued at \$7000 or \$8000. She was owned by Capt. Jas. Davis of Portsmouth, and was commanded by Capt. Hargrave. We did not learn how the fire originated.

## Congress.

The Senate did not sit on the 17th. In the House the time was chiefly occupied with the debate on the Rules.

Mr. Campbell addressed the House. He intended to defend the denial of the right of petition, on the ground that it had been already denied by several gag-resolutions. These he regarded as precedents. He also referred to the adoption of the rule of the 1st session of the 27th Congress, by that party in the House of Representatives, which in the non-slaveholding States had ever vaunted itself as the defender of the right of petition, by which all petitions except upon the subjects referred to in the President's message, and upon the subjects of bankruptcy, were refused reception. "This rule was adopted by a Whig in opposition to a Democratic vote."

Mr. Campbell then referred to the vote of 166 to 40 by which the House had refused, to receive the petition for a dissolution of the Union, presented by Mr. Adams. Mr. C.'s reference was certainly pertinent—for it was no more constitutional to reject that petition than any other.

He alluded in this connection to Mr. Adams, who, in the course of his elaborate defence, perhaps for the first time in his life, had more resembled the stag than the lion; for on every occasion in which the gentleman had given way during his discussion of that subject for motions to lay it on the table, he had evidently been seeking a cover to which he could flee from his pursuers, and where he might find refuge from the avengers of the insulted dignity of the House. Bah! The dignity of that House!

The reason why Mr. Adams gave way for motions to lay the subject on the table, was because he was willing to waive his own defense, rather than consume the time of Congress, in what some might suppose a mere personal struggle.

Mr. Campbell proceeded in what appears to us a very dull speech, to take the most ultra-slaveholding ground—contending that there was no obligation to receive anti-slavery petitions—that

Congress had no power over slavery in the District of Columbia—that the internal slave-trade might require its interference to aid or foster it, but that Congress had no power to arrest it—that the anti-slavery men were incendiaries and fanatics, &c. &c.

To the "Democracy" he made appeals of the grossest kind, threatening, coaxing—as if indeed he verily believed they were utterly destitute of principle, and only to be actuated by selfishness.

In conclusion he referred to the position taken by Mr. Clingman, and said, "all history proved that reason was no match for fanaticism." From which we are to infer, that slaveholders in contending against Anti-slavery men, had better lay aside "reason" altogether, and resort to the most absurd. At all events, such has been their practice.

His hour having expired, the floor was given to Mr. Burr of South Carolina. We do hope that Mr. Burr may at least give utterance to some original absurdity. These slavery advocates are growing vain.

The House then took up various bills on the private calendar, after which it adjourned.

## Self-Degradation.

The worst feature of the Whig and Democratic parties, is their self-degradation. They choose leaders and worship them. They manufacture vulgar songs, and seek popularity by singing them. They frame symbols most degrading, and glory in them as badges. The Cox symbols of Democracy, the Coons, Whigocracy. If the Democrats triumph, their papers crow, and flaunt through the land the picture of a Rooster. When the Whigs triumph, you see pictures of Cocks torn in fragments by hungry Coons, who have devoured all, but a leg, or a wing, just to show the certainty of victory. In keeping with all this, is the following:

"The coons East and West are united, from Maine to Maine they agree

To vote for the coon of Kentucky, so worthy of office is he.

Chorus—Hurr for the coon of Kentucky,

The chief of all coons now is he,

The loons have tried to destroy him,

But always bark up the wrong tree?

All we have to say is, the mode of electioneering pursued by such parties, will do infinitely more damage, by its unfavorable influence on the minds and morals of the people, than all the good which can result from the prevalence of the political principles of either of them. Their conduct insults the common understanding of the People. If we are to be captivated by devices so vulgar and brutalizing, the idea of self-government is a mockery.

## Ohio Legislature.

SENATE, Feb. 20. Mr. Baldwin gave notice that to-morrow or on some subsequent day, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the law of the present session which exempts the Bank of Wooster and other banks from the safeguards and penalties of the general banking law.

The bill to encourage the culture of silk was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 17 to 15.

HOUSE, Feb. 20. The apportionment bill was under discussion in Committee of the Whole, which rose and asked leave to sit again. A resolution was adopted for the election of certain officers on the following day at 3 o'clock.

SENATE, Feb. 21. The retrenchment bill was passed by the Senate, and is now a law, a law that will require future legislation to make it all tolerable. Just before this the Senate had taken up the House resolution respecting the election of certain officers, and amended it as usual.

In the House, the apportionment bill was again under discussion.

**Texas—The Land of Promise.**

Look at the following table; it tells a tale.

1837 our exports to Texas were \$1,007,928

1838 " 2,248,680

1839 " 1,687,062

1840 " 1,218,271

1841 " 608,296

1842 " 406,921

1843 " 190,904

This diminution in the exports to this country, cannot come from the growth of manufacture there—the cause is plain—the people have nothing to give in exchange. We hear terrible stories about the decay of the West Indian Colonies, since the abolition act, and the danger that the possibility will become pauperism. But since that act, the exports of Great Britain to these colonies, have multiplied, hundreds of thousands, every year!

A man named Lemmon having com-

menced the delivery of temperance lectures in Philadelphia, Du Soleil, that prince of vices, remarks that "nothing is better than Lemmon and she!"

SMART CHILD.—"Mamma, are all vessels cal-

led she?" "Yes, my child." "Then how are

the national ships called men-of-war?" "Jane,

put this boy to bed."

The editor of the *Salem Register* has had

an umbrella returned to him after seven months, during which time it was used well!

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that

he will keep a Sunday school twice a week—

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

**Debate on the Rules.**

It is said that as soon as the members elect

from Maryland shall have taken their seats in

Congress, the debate on the rules will be closed

and the question be taken.

H. J. ADAMS, Sec'y.

## WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

### Tuesday, February 27, 1844.

#### Hydropathy.

As we shall doubtless soon be visited by some interesting lecturer on Hydropathy, it may be interesting to our readers to know something about the thing itself. Vincenz PFEIFFER, as we said the other day, is the author of the system.

While a peasant, the idea of a water-cure was suggested to him, from the rapid cure of a crushed finger by keeping it in cold water to al-

leviate pain. Afterwards, he had several ribs brok-

en, tore off the bandages of the physician, and

wiped wet sheets to relieve his agony. He effect-

ed a speedy cure. Forthwith he began to

doctor wounds, and finally diseases in the sam-

e same manner.

He argued that the water-cure was

not to be despised.

Speech of Mr. Severance.

Mr. SEVERANCE had just been referring to

the policy of the Liberty men, in withholding their

votes from slaveholders. The declaration above

quoted, as it followed immediately, seems to indicate

that he was a violent opponent of the

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Government, for the purchase of so much of the province of Texas as is hereinafter described; it is induced by a deep conviction of the real necessity of the proposed acquisition, not only as a guard for our Western frontier, and the protection of New Orleans, but also to secure forever to the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi the undisputed and undisturbed possession of the navigation of that river." In 1833, Mr. Livingston by direction of General Jackson, renewed the negotiations; which were subsequently carried on in 1835, by Mr. Forsyth, the latter being instructed to seek the acquisition also of the largest and most valuable portion of California. In 1837 Mr. Walker introduced his resolution into Congress for the recognition of Texas as an independent Government, as preliminary to its annexation—and from that time to this, covertly or openly, in every way that could hold out hope of success, the slaveholders have been striving to carry this measure. The late negotiations between England and Texas were seized upon as an occasion for arousing the popular jealousy of our maritime rival, and thus diminishing opposition to the nefarious project.

Now, in view of all these facts and events, we can entertain no doubt that Texas will be annexed to this Union, most likely under the treaty-making power—unless there be much stronger and more general demonstrations of hostility on the part of the free States, than have yet been witnessed.

Mr. Walker examines at length the two objections raised against this measure—1st, the extension of territory; and 2d, the question of slavery. He exposes clearly enough the fallacy of the former objection.

The highest estimate of the area of Texas reaches but 318,000 square miles, while that of the Union is 2,000,000. The British territory on our own continent is 2,806,000 square miles, 500,000 more than the Union and Texas combined.

"Is it an American doctrine," he asks,

"that monarchies or despots are alone fitted

for the government of extensive territories?"

"Of all forms of government our confederacy is most specially adapted to an extended territory, and might, without the least danger, but with increased security, and vastly augmented benefits, embrace a continent!" This would truly be the motto of his comrade.

Mr. Payne—*I doubt if you do.*

Forthwith there was considerable sensation and cries of order.

Mr. Burt.—*I presume the gentleman is satisfied.*

Mr. Beardley.—*Certainly.*

Mr. Burt repeated his insolent remarks, and in the true chivalrous style, that whenever denounced slavery he denounced him, and held himself responsible for what he said elsewhere. He had applied the term impudent to the remarks which the gentleman had so unmercifully introduced.

Mr. Beardley.—*What was that you said?*

Mr. Burt.—*I said that I held myself responsible for my words elsewhere—which, being interpreted, means—I will insult and abuse you. Mr. Northern representative as much as I please, and then if you want satisfaction, you can have it, at any number of paces you choose!*

*This is the style in which non-slaveholders suffer themselves to be bullied by the Pistols of the South.*

Mr. Burt spoke of slavery as an institution with which he was identified—one to which his state ascribed much that was illustrious in her history and enabling in her condition.

He scouted the idea that Congress could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It was the North and West who should review the stipulations of the Constitution so ferociously ascribed. Congress not only had no power to abolish slavery, "but did not possess a function that was not intended to protect and sustain it."

First in reference to the slave trade—the South had taken its ground originally on this question, and the North had yielded. [North Carolina and Delaware would have gone for its instant abolition, and Virginia and Maryland contended earnestly against any compromise that should tolerate it.]

The clause in regard to fugitives from service or labor was a concession. The South had taken its ground, and the North had yielded.

Another stipulation was that fugitives from justice should be delivered up. "This had special reference to the protection of slave property; and the Northern states had pledged their faith that persons violating the laws of Southern states, in regard to negro stealing, should be given up. (Whereabouts?)

"Besides all this" (and these outrageous sentiments we give in our own language,) "it was covenanted that, in case of a servile insurrection at the South, the militia of the North should be marched to the swamps of the Carolinas, to defend the masters from the insurgents; and still further, that in case of foreign invasion, the abolition of slave-labor in the South, would open a better market there in every respect, and especially a safer one, for the products of the North."

"Let us look at another result at the North," says Mr. Walker—but we must attend to this in another number.

**CONGRESS—The House—The Rules.**

**Feb. 1st.**—The use of the Hall of the House, was, on motion of Mr. Adams, granted for the following Tuesday to the American Bible Society.

Mr. Duncan's bill in relation to the times of holding elections for President and Vice President, was reconsidered, and made the special order for that day week (Wednesday). The subject of the rules was then taken up, and discussed by Mr. Burt, a member from South Carolina, foremost among the spartan chivalry.

He referred to a remark made some days since by Mr. Beardley, that as slavery in the abstract, he presumed there was but one opinion throughout the Union, whether in the North, the West or the South; and became indignant at such a remark. He would assure members that the municipal institutions of any State were maturer for that State alone to judge of. Congress had nothing to do with the subject; and it was offense in any to inquire what were the opinions of the South on a question purely domestic. (Oh, dear!) The gentlemen from New York had further said that the existence of slavery at the South was a master for which the present generation of her citizens were not responsible; but he would tell the gentleman and all others, that the present generation entertained precisely the same sentiments in regard to slavery which had been held and expressed by their ancestors; and they held it an UTTER IMPERTINENCE FOR ANY ONE QUARTER TO DARE QUESTION THAT INSTITUTION. [That was charming!]—Mr. Beardley, you were guilty of utter IMPERTINENCE! in even repeating the language used frequently by the South itself, that it is not responsible for the present existence of slavery. What will you do? If you assail slavery, you are fanatical—if they treat you as an impudent fellow. The "Democracy," after a few more smirtings, will begin to think that it has nerves.]

The floor was then given to Mr. Dellet, of Alabama, and the subject laid over.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and considered the Indian Appropriation and Pension bills, and after some time rose and reported the former, and reported action on the latter. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed by the House.

**Ohio Legislature.**

**Senate, Feb. 20.**—White's apportionment bill was made the special order for the following Monday.

The House resolution to go into an election for Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, and Auditor, was taken up, and after a great deal of discussion, amended by striking a Secretary of State, and specifying the Judges to be elected.

The term of the present Secretary of State will expire on the 29th of March. We cannot understand why the House should be so pertinacious about the re-election of this officer at present, or why the Senate should be so pertinacious in objecting to it. We really think that the side which yields such a point as this, will show itself the superior of the other in magnanimity.

So far as we can see, both parties are at a standstill.

The vote postponing indefinitely the bill to en-

close the office of silk, was reconsidered, and the bill referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Burt should give just offence to his constituents, and incur his own disesteem, if he could induce a vote to vindicate on this floor, any institution of his state; but he would say

any language was impudent to express the utter disregard the miscreant, CUSTARD HUCKSTERING, of the South, in her attempt to hold up the institutions of the South to the contempt and reproach of the world. As her representatives

spoke of having used in debate with regard

to the institution.

The rising grandeur of this spring of chivalry brought Mr. Beardley to his feet, and he inquired whether he was not to understand himself as in part intended in these remarks.

Mr. Burt said that he was, but he had intended nothing offensive!

Mr. Beardley understood the gentleman to say that his remarks, concerning the enemies of the undivided and undisturbed possession of the navigation of that river." In 1833, Mr. Livingston by direction of General Jackson, renewed the negotiations; which were subsequently carried on in 1835, by Mr. Forsyth, the latter being instructed to seek the acquisition also of the largest and most valuable portion of California. In 1837 Mr. Walker introduced his resolution into Congress for the recognition of Texas as an independent Government, as preliminary to its annexation—and from that time to this, covertly or openly, in every way that could hold out hope of success. The late negotiations between England and Texas were seized upon as an occasion for arousing the popular jealousy of our maritime rival, and thus diminishing opposition to the nefarious project.

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# WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Saturday, February 24, 1841.

## MARYLAND—New Attempt at Oppression.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Maryland, designed to drive the free colored inhabitants of Charles county, out of the State; and, in certain cases, where they do not yield assent, to make slaves of them. It is a brutal attempt at gross oppression, and, we are glad to see, has aroused the opposition of the better classes of citizens. We have had occasion heretofore to notice the independent course of the *Saturday Visitor*, a weekly Literary and Family paper, published at Baltimore, by Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, doubtless one of the most fearless, and high-toned spirits of the country. His position is the more praiseworthy, as the law in Maryland against the publication of articles deemed seditious, is exceedingly severe, subjecting the offender, we believe, to imprisonment in the penitentiary ten years. We do not say that the *Visitor* publishes seditious articles, but we do say, that just such articles in our paper would be denounced as bearing this brand. We recollect, some years since, the editor of the *Martyr of Prox*, the central organ of the Methodist Protestant Church, plead this law of Maryland in justification of its silence on the subject of slavery; and fear of the penalties of the same law induced it, we suppose, to discontinue an exchange with us. Dr. SNODGRASS, has too much soul to be expected, he finds himself sustained by a very large class of right-minded persons.

Commenting on the bill referred to, as being under consideration in the Legislature, he says—

"Some of its provisions are so abhorrent to any one possessing a spirit of humanity, as almost to baffle belief in the authenticity of the publication. We have no words sufficiently strong for the expression of emotions which the period excited. But this we do say earnestly, that if we have been compelled to view the bill, the abolition movement of the North—however fanatical the same may be—will infinitely prefer whatever oppression might attach to them, to that of the head of petty tyranny engaged in this attempt at the most cruel oppression ever contemplated in free America. We say, attempted, because we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the doings of the petty clique referred to, are quiescent in every slaveholder of one hundred in Maryland."

"But we go still further & declare that the daily increasing influence of our position, shall be openly cast against the member who may be so unfeeling as to stand forth, hereafter, as a candidate, chargeable with such an outrage upon humanity as sanctioning this bill."

The Doctor states in a note, that after he had sent his article to the printer, he had received a most encouraging letter from the great Valley of Virginia, which, after telling him that his former article in behalf of the colored people, was worthy of all praise, "goes on to state rather a remarkable coincidence:—I am glad to find that similar sentiments were expressed about the same time by the editor of the Richmond [Va.] Whig, who has promised to keep the subject before the people, until our iniquitous laws are removed."

We know that our readers, whatever their views as to the propriety of Abolitionism, will not find fault with us for devoting so much of our space to notices of these cheering indications of a growing sentiment in the South, in favor of Human Rights.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has more sympathizers than he imagines.

## Ohio Legislature.

House, 19th.—The House resolution, for the election of certain officers, as amended by the Senate, coming up for consideration, Mr. Hawkins said he would not agree to the amendments—if the wheels of government are to stop, let them stop. The subject was debated, till the time at which the election was to take place, and then the resolutions fell dead, of course.

It was immediately moved, that on Tuesday, (next day) at 3 o'clock, an election be held for a Treasurer, Secretary of State, and sundry associate judges. An attempt to amend by striking out all but Treasurer, failed, and the resolution then passed, to be sent up again to the Senate, with the certain knowledge that it will there be amended, whence it will return to the House, and then be rejected. Such factious apidful behaviour would disgrace children. It was the duty of the House, when the resolution of the Senate originally passed for an election of Treasurer, to concur. Concurrence would have involved no sacrifice of principle, no loss of political power. And withal it was proper that no offices should be elected, whose salaries the retribution bill proposed to reduce, unless where vacancies would be followed by most injurious consequences. We regard the conduct of the House, therefore, throughout as utterly inexcusable. It would have been a great convenience, any how, to elect a State Treasurer, and to refuse to elect this officer, because they could not elect others, less important, was most reprehensible.

Mr. White gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of State Printer, and to provide for doing the State printing by contract.

The House laid on the table the Senate resolution to print 2000 copies of the report of the Select Committee on convict-labor.

SENATE, Feb. 20.—Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on the subject, made a written report in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. He also introduced a bill to abolish such punishment, which was read the first time. The bill substitutes instead thereof, solitary confinement for life in the penitentiary.

## Dr. Cunningham—the Free Church of Scotland.

It is known to most of our readers that about five hundred ministers, with Dr. CALMERS at their head, last spring left the Established Church of England, and threw themselves for support and co-operation upon the sympathies of the People. Since then, they have been organizing churches throughout Scotland, and to obtain support for them have sent delegates to different parts of Christendom. Dr. CUNNINGHAM is their delegate to this country, and we see in the Eastern prints notices of the warm sympathy with which he has been greeted.

We confess that our interest in this movement is not so great as it would be, did we know that the Seceders repudiated the principle of State-support, and adopted voluntarily the Voluntary Principle. But, as far as we can learn, they agree with the Established Church in desiring State-support and differ only, in denying State-control. They would have the Church and State allied, as far as the former can derive pecuniary aid from the latter—so far as the State can be made useful in taxing people to sustain administrations they never intend, but it would repel every attempt of the Civil Power to interfere with its spirituality.

Such were the principles of the Seceders at first. They did well, in maintaining the independence of the Church—they would have done still better, if time regard to the Voluntary Principle, they had adopted State-support. As it is, should the Civil Power relent, we have no assurance that they would not all go back, and again become part and parcel of an Establishment.

## Oregon—The Negotiation.

It is worthy of remark, as significant of the spirit of the age, that twice within two years, has the greatest Commercial Power on earth sent its ministers to this country to negotiate for the settlement of grave questions, calculated, if unadjusted, to breed National animosities, and finally open rupture. Some of our countrymen are in the habit of charging Great Britain with harboring unfriendly feelings towards this nation. It may be so, but where is the evidence? That she is ambitious and grasping, there can be no doubt; but whatever may be her general policy, her policy towards this country is entirely pacific. And certainly for the best of reasons. From war with us, she has nothing to gain, and nothing to lose. Her pacific demonstrations then are sincere; and should be met in a spirit of peace.

Her Minister, Mr. Packenham, having now arrived at Washington, commissioned to treat respecting the Northwestern boundary, it will hardly be possible to secure the passage of the resolution through the Senate, for terminating the joint occupancy of the territory. Indeed we think it would be highly discourteous. And yet some means should be taken to put the President and his advisers on their guard, against sacrificing the claims of this country in the Oregon.

We have little confidence in the ability of the present Secretary to negotiate an advantageous treaty. Messrs. TYLER, GILMER and USHER, have not the requisite statesmanship—not indeed, do we believe they feel any special interest in the security of our Oregon Territory.

The people of the West should arouse themselves, and the Senate, to which the matter must be finally referred, should be made to feel that public sentiment will never ratify a treaty to dismember our territory.

**Gentlemen.**

In the Virginia Assembly there are, 72 Farmers, 11 Merchants, 26 Lawyers, 17 Doctors, 4 Mechanics, 1 Printer, 4 Surveyor, 1 Clerk, 1 Gentleman! Only one Gentleman in the whole concern! His name certainly should be given to the world.

WILMINGTON Jan., 20 1844.

DR. BAILEY.

The subject of political action in reference to slavery is attracting so much attention, that it behoves all to give it, as fair, as candid and as thorough an examination as they are capable of, that they may act consistently, correctly, righteously. With a view to this result, a public meeting of our citizens was call'd, a resolution introduced and quite a spirited discussion had upon it for some eight, or nine evenings; during some three, or four weeks, the meeting adjourning from time to time as best suited its convenience.

The resolution was to this purport: That all Christian abolitionists are in duty bound to vote with direct reference to slavery.

It is not my object to meddle with the discussion further than to say, that it was characterized at times by considerable warmth, met with its strongest opposition from whig members of the bar, and was not as profitable as it might have been, had not the negro undertaking to prove from the bible, in the outset, that slavery was a divine institution, thereby compelling the affirmative to follow them, in order to clear Deity of the odium that would attach to Him from such an interpretation of the scriptures. It was not supposed before the debate opened that any gentleman in our town, particularly professing Christians, would take such a position, and advocate it publicly; but so it was; and the blame, to a great extent, no doubt, is chargeable to certain prominent divines, who are assiduously labouring to establish such doctrine; an idea so monstrous could never enter an unsophisticated mind.

To the sentiments of the resolution I should like to make a few remarks, by way of suggestion, as I do not consider myself more wise than my neighbours. But a plain common man may sometimes in his rough unfinished way of writing or talking present a point, or an angle, that the same kind of men may fasten upon, when a fine, slick, smooth finished article would let them slip by without any difficulty. To present the subject in such a way that it must be hold of, is just what is needed; for, when antislavery can get the honest part of the population of the country to examine closely into their duties, the work of emancipation will be almost completed.

In the first place what is an Abolitionist? An Abolitionist I understand to be one who hates slavery, and is ready to engage in any constitutional or Christian measure for its removal. He may be a Christian Deist, an Infidel or an Atheist. If he be either of the three latter he may engage in it merely for the purpose of relieving human suffering, or to rid his country from what he believes to be a foul blot on its otherwise fair character or from motives of selfishness to rid himself of an additional task imposed upon him in consequence of slavery, or of all, and more contained. Not so with the Christian; He, to be sure, may be incited to action by all of these considerations, most likely will, but there is another, and a higher obligation resting upon him, a duty he owes his God, for the performance of which he assumes to himself credit denied by him to others labouring for the same end with different views of responsibility. The language of the christian is, to God be all the glory; whatever we do let it be done to the glory of God. Now to me it appears inconsistent that the Deistical or Atheistical Abolitionist, if there are any such, should vote in any other way than with direct reference to slavery, if my definition of an Abolitionist is correct one, as it is entirely constitutional for an individual to exercise the right of suffrage in any way he may fit, but it is unaccountably inconsistent in the case of the christian Abolitionist. His language is, God is against it, the Bible is against it, all good men are against it; God has positively commanded us to oppose it, to cry aloud and spare not," "undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free."

Now if the christian be sincere in his professions of duty, how can he give his sanction, as a ruler, or legislator for the people, to one who had set himself against his Maker in this great matter. To elevate to the chief magistracy of the nation, one to whom it will be said, inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it unto me!

**FREED NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.**—That stinging Whig Journal, the Richmond Whig, is denouncing the atrocious laws which exist, and are in force in Virginia, in relation to free negroes. Among the instances of damning wrongs perpetrated under these infamous laws, it relates the following: It appears that some time during the last summer, a colored girl, born free, only 14 years old, and a resident of the adjoining town of Manchester, paid a visit to a friend in Richmond. Either through choice or necessity, she remained all night on that side of the river, without, however, the smallest intention of becoming a resident. During the night she was arrested by the police, and not having her free papers was lodged in jail. Being perfectly ignorant of the law, and having no one to counsel or advise her, the unfortunate creature was detained in jail forty-five days, and then, by order of court, sold for jail fees. She was sold for the period of forty-five years, to pay the sum of \$45—was purchased by a negro trader, and carried into captivity in a strange land, where she was sold again. We are informed that she is, at this moment in Louisiana. We do not recollect any case of oppression of the helpless, which ever wrought more powerfully on our feelings.

We very righteously denounce the laws of Draco which were said to be written with blood; but neither Draco, nor any other law-giver inspired with a feeling of hellish inhumanity, ever framed a more execrable law than that under which such a crime was perpetrated. In a State, disgraced by such a law as this, societies of persons calling themselves Christians exist, and raise money and send out missionaries to convert the heathen. Such Christians would be more worthily engaged in converting their own heathen, and in pulling the beams out of their own eyes. How they can live comfortably in a region where such a law is continually calling on heaven for vengeance, we cannot conceive.

**Kentucky Legislature.**

The Slavery men in the Kentucky Legislature do not seem to make much headway. A bill to regulate the manumission of slaves, requiring them to be transported without the limits of the United States as a condition to their emancipation, has been laid on the table by a vote of 51 to 39. We regret that so many as thirty-nine could be found to vote in favor of so base a proposition.

**The Plot.**

The question now is—Will the Democratic party at the North submit to be in abject vassalage to Mr. Calhoun, four years longer? Let us see, so decide, and there is not a state north of Pennsylvania in which they can maintain foothold.

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**Pretty Good.**

ELMO BURR, the learned blacksmith, and who knows fifty-two languages, is an old bachelor. A lady takes him to task through his paper, the Christian Citizen, for refusing the great primeval command. His reply shows his love of woman as comprehensive as his philanthropy.

"Could we have wedded," says he, "the whole world over, we should have been married long ago."

## Ohio Banks for January.

The following shows the condition of the eight banks of Ohio for the month of January 1844:

Total Resources.....\$5,382,442.11

Specie.....77,384.44

Capital Stock.....2,304,475.63

Circulation.....2,234,457.50

Deposits.....602,577.39

## Privileges of Chaplains.

By late regulations in the Navy, Chaplains are not obliged to buy new coats till their old ones are worn out. We do not learn whether patches are to be allowed; or whether a real doublet wearing out is intended. But, as to wearing doublet, we have nothing to gain, and nothing to lose. Her pacific demonstrations then are sincere; and should be met in a spirit of peace.

## Fourier Convention.

The believers in the doctrine of Association commenced a general Convention in this city yesterday morning, in the basement of the Universalist Church. Dr. Price was chosen President. We are informed that several talented speakers from abroad were present.

The number in attendance was respectable, and there appeared to be much enthusiasm. We suppose it continues in session to day, at the same place. New ideas may be acquired by attending their discussions.

We may have occasion hereafter to notice them.

## Gentlemen.

In the Virginia Assembly there are, 72 Farmers, 11 Merchants, 26 Lawyers, 17 Doctors, 4 Mechanics, 1 Printer, 4 Surveyor, 1 Clerk, 1 Gentleman! Only one Gentleman in the whole concern! His name certainly should be given to the world.

WILMINGTON Jan., 20 1844.

DR. BAILEY.

The subject of political action in reference to slavery is attracting so much attention, that it behoves all to give it, as fair, as candid and as thorough an examination as they are capable of, that they may act consistently, correctly, righteously. With a view to this result, a public meeting of our citizens was call'd, a resolution introduced and quite a spirited discussion had upon it for some eight, or nine evenings; during some three, or four weeks, the meeting adjourning from time to time as best suited its convenience.

The resolution was to this purport: That all Christian abolitionists are in duty bound to vote with direct reference to slavery.

It is not my object to meddle with the discussion further than to say, that it was characterized at times by considerable warmth, met with its strongest opposition from whig members of the bar, and was not as profitable as it might have been, had not the negro undertaking to prove from the bible, in the outset, that slavery was a divine institution, thereby compelling the affirmative to follow them, in order to clear Deity of the odium that would attach to Him from such an interpretation of the scriptures. It was not supposed before the debate opened that any gentleman in our town, particularly professing Christians, would take such a position, and advocate it publicly; but so it was; and the blame, to a great extent, no doubt, is chargeable to certain prominent divines, who are assiduously labouring to establish such doctrine; an idea so monstrous could never enter an unsophisticated mind.

Then there is 'the choice of evils' (or as some one expresses it, the 'choice of Devils') argument. Of two evils choose the least. This I suppose, would be right enough, if we were compelled to make choice; but we are not. If one candidate offers who is a slaveholder, and another who merely apologizes for slavery, instead of making choice between them, choose a man who goes against both. Yes, but you cannot elect him. No; nor can you elect any one, if you do not vote for him. But if you do fail in electing your candidate, you succeed in bearing your testimony in favor of what you believe to be important principles. This is the reason why honest politicians, in both the Whig and Democratic parties, vote in the outset, that slavery was a divine institution, thereby compelling the affirmative to follow them, in order to clear Deity of the odium that would attach to Him from such an interpretation of the scriptures. It was not supposed before the debate opened that any gentleman in our town, particularly professing Christians, would take such a position, and advocate it publicly; but so it was; and the blame, to a great extent, no doubt, is chargeable to certain prominent divines, who are assiduously labouring to establish such doctrine; an idea so monstrous could never enter an unsophisticated mind.

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